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AFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: opposed to repeal.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*
AFFIRMANT. *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMATION. *n. f.* [from *affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation*, whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to repeal.

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFIRMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That which affirms, opposed to *negative*; in which we use the *affirmative*, that is, the *affirmative position*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*.

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a sense used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin: so in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to persons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AFFIRMER. *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

TO AFFIX. *v. a.* [from *affigere*, Lat.] To unite to the end, or a posteriori; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they ought, this principle would have a very good influence on the publick conduct of men; though on secret villainies it lays no restraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

AFFIX. *n. f.* [from *affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar; something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFIXION. *n. f.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing. *Dict.*

2. The state of being affixed.

AFFLATION. *n. f.* [from *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLATUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Dict.*

TO AFFLICT. *v. a.* [from *affligere*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall *afflict* your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you. *Leviticus, xvi. 29.*

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Ecclesi, xxx. 21.*

For a father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him, ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, b. v. § 17.*

O coward conscience! how dost thou *afflict* me?

The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?

Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakef. Richard III.*

AFF

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

The passive to be *afflicted*, has often at before the causal noun.

The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison, Spect.*

AFFLICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *afflictus*.] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. *n. f.* [from *afflict*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *n. f.* [from *afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the Apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker, b. v. § 48.*

We'll bring you to Windsor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money; I think, to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to prosperity.

Besides you know,
Prosperity's the very bond of love,
Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together
Affliction alters. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,
Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addison, Cato.*

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison, Spectator, No 257.*

AFFLICTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That which causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor find
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
The *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

Restless Proserpine—
— On the spacious land and liquid main,
Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

AFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *affluere*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; confluence. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Koger.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay consequence of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, inspire every grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENCY. *n. f.* The same with *affluence*.

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [from *affluere*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

Their parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smother'd shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX. *n. f.* [from *affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; ergo, it must be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Granat.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AFFLUXION. *n. f.* [from *affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO AFFORD. *v. a.* [from *afforare*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, the soil *affords* grain; the trees *afford* fruits. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, not properly.

So soon as Maumron there arrived, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, I can *afford* this for less than the other.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence of its members. *Addison on Italy.*

AFF

4. To be able to bear expences; as, traders can *afford* more *finery* in peace than war.

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing. *Scott on Modern Education.*

TO AFFOREST. *v. a.* [from *afforare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charla de Foresta*, that he *afforested* many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTATION. *n. f.* [from *afforest*.]

The charter of *Foresta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II. who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

TO AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from *affranchire*, Fr.] To make free.

TO AFFRAY. *v. a.* [from *affrayer*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *frayer*, perhaps it comes from *frigus*.]

To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use.

The same to wight he never won't disclose,
But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRAY, or **AFFRAYMENT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle; in this sense it is written *fray*.

AFFRICTION. *n. f.* [from *affricare*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affrication* would quickly blacken them; and, congruently herunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

TO AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See *Fright*.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whose sound is death. *Shakefpeare's Henry VI.*

God-like his courage seem'd, whom nor delight
Could soften, nor the face of death *affright*. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring Arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright*. *Dryd. En.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be *affrighted* at them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut. vii. 21.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uprose. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*

AFFRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night,
Does shew to him, that walks in fear and sad *affright*. *F. 2.*

Does flew to him, that walks in fear and sad *affright*. *F. 2.*

In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
Yet still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick; to succour the distressed:
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object.

I see the gods
Upbraid our suff'rings, and would humble them,
By sending these *affrights*, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. John's Catil.*

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And rises every moment to the sight. *Dryden's Eneid.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terror; terrible.

We shall find there is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Deacy of Piety.*

AFFRIGHTMENT. *n. f.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terror.

Hearing she was at rest, he attended till she should awake of herself; which she did with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression. *Locke.*

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

TO AFFRONT. *v. a.* [from *affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem stare*; *ad frontem* & *contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakefpeare's Hamlet.*

AFL

The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterpariance, and in the meantime they began to fortify. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
And with their darkness durst *affront* his light. *Parad. Lost.*

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

But harm precedes not sin only our foe,
Tempting *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

I would learn the cause, why Torrilmont,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addison.*

AFFRONT. *n. f.* [from the verb *affront*.]

1. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment. He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son. *Bacon's Essays.*

You've done enough; for you design'd my chains:
The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains. *Dryd. Aureng.*

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that no body ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or idiots. *Addison, Spectator, No 512.*

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

Off have they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

3. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Samson Agonist.*

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antoniuss attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AFFRONT. *n. f.* [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING. *participle adj.* [from *affront*.] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them. *Watts's Logick.*

TO AFFUSE. *v. a.* [from *affundere*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I fruitlessly poured on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew's Museum.*

TO AFFY. *v. a.* [from *affirm*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

TO AFFY. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

AFFIELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See *FIELD*.] To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,
Batt'ring our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for so should housewives do. *Gay.*

AFLAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See *FLAT*.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth upon them; and every twig will take root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

AFLAAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See *FLAAT*.] Floating; born up in the water: in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.